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	There has been few studies on the working fluid mass velocity for ORC evaporator. The thermodynamic and economic performance of geothermal water ORC system using R1234ze(E) are analyzed, the working fluid mass velocity influences of evaporator on geothermal water outlet temperature, net power output, thermal efficiency, exergy efficiency and electricity generation cost (EGC) are studied, the optimal mass velocities for maximizing net power output and minimizing EGC are obtained for 373.15–423.15 K geothermal water respectively. The results show increasing mass velocity can increase net power output and exergy efficiency, EGC initially decreases and then increases with increasing mass velocity; optimal mass velocities increase with increasing geothermal water inlet temperature; when geothermal water inlet temperature is 418.15K, the EGC of case 2 can decreases by 22.73% compared with case 1.
GE040 **16:45-17:00**	Nontechnical challenges in solar PV system applications in urban area of Indonesia: review of recent literature and lesson learned from personal experience **Elieser Tarigan** University of Surabaya, Indonesia Abstract—In this work, the nontechnical challenges in implementation of photovoltaic (PV) electricity in urban area of Indonesia are reviewed. The key challenges are identified from recent literature and from personal experience of PV system users, in particular the users in Surabaya city of Indonesia. The identified challenges can be categorized into (i) Policy and institutional challenges; (ii) Financial challenges; and (iii) Technology challenges. For the first category, the most identified challenges are: Complex and unclear local permitting requirements; Restrictions on utility interconnection; Lack of sufficient inspectors and permitting authorities experienced with solar systems in urban applications; Lack of "certified" PV system; and Difficulty for private power developers to sell power generated to the grid. For the second category, the most identified challenges are: Fossil fuel subsidies; Higher upfront costs of solar system; Limited city government investments; Lack of integrated supply chains; and Import duties on PV system components, products and materials. For the last category, the most identified challenges are: Lack of consumer knowledge about the technology; Grid integration issues which can damage sensitive electronic; Lack of stable pricing for solar-electric components and systems; and Shading from large buildings achieving optimum performance of PV systems. The identified challenges here would be useful for the stake holders who concern in solar energy development, especially for application in urban area.
GE059 **17:00-17:15**	Harmonic Distortion in Distribution System Due to Single-Phase Electric Vehicle Charging **Azhar Ul-Haq**, Marium Azhar, Aqib Perwaiz, Saif Ullah Awan National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad, Pakistan Abstract—An undesirable jack-up of uneven EV charging load is feared to arouse various technical issues in the existing ill-suited power system. In this wake, assessment of total harmonic distortion (THD) in low voltage distribution network is considered of prime